

# EXHIBIT 4

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

KARLENA DAWSON; ALFREDO  
ESPINOZA ESPARZA; NORMA LOPEZ-  
NUNEZ; MARJORIS RAMIREZ  
OCHOA; MARIA GONZALEZ  
MENDOZA; JOE HLUPHEKA  
BAYANA; LEONIDAS PLUTIN  
HERNANDEZ; KELVIN MELGAR  
ALAS; JESUS GONZALEZ HERRERA,

Petitioners-Plaintiffs,

v.

NATHALIE ASHER, Director of the Seattle  
Field Office of U.S. Immigration and Customs  
Enforcement; MATTHEW T. ALBENCE,  
Deputy Director and Senior Official  
Performing the Duties of the Director of the  
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement;  
U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS  
ENFORCEMENT; STEVEN LANGFORD,  
Warden, Tacoma Northwest Detention Center,

Respondents-Defendants.

Case No. 2:20-cv-409

**MOTION FOR TEMPORARY  
RESTRAINING ORDER**

NOTE ON MOTION CALENDAR:  
MARCH 16, 2020

**INTRODUCTION**

The novel coronavirus that causes COVID-19 has led to a global pandemic. In only a few months, 153,517 people worldwide have received confirmed diagnoses of COVID-19, and over

5,735 of those people have died.<sup>1</sup> There is no vaccine against COVID-19 and there is no known cure. No one is immune. COVID-19 is most likely to cause serious illness and elevated risk of death for older adults and those with certain medical conditions or underlying disease. The COVID-19 virus can cause severe damage to lung tissue, sometimes leading to a permanent loss of respiratory capacity, and can damage tissues in other vital organs including the heart and liver. Patients with serious cases of COVID-19 require advanced medical support, including positive pressure ventilation and extracorporeal mechanical oxygenation in intensive care. Patients who do not die from serious cases of COVID-19 may face prolonged recovery periods, including extensive rehabilitation from neurologic damage and loss of respiratory capacity. The only known effective measures to reduce the risk for vulnerable people from serious illness or death caused by COVID-19 are social distancing and improved hygiene, which have led to unprecedented public health measures around the world. According to preliminary data from China, 20 percent of people in high risk categories who contracted COVID-19 there died. Decl. of Dr. Robert Greifinger ¶ 5.

People in congregate environments, which are places where people live, eat, and sleep in close proximity, face increased danger of contracting COVID-19, as already evidenced by the rapid spread of the virus in cruise ships and nursing homes. People who are confined in prisons, jails, and detention centers will find it virtually impossible to engage in the necessary social distancing and hygiene required to mitigate the risk of transmission, even with the best-laid plans. For this reason, correctional public health experts have recommended the release from custody of people most vulnerable to COVID-19. Release protects the people with the greatest

---

<sup>1</sup> World Health Organization, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Situation Report-55, March 15, 2020, [https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200315-sitrep-55-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=33daa5cb\\_6](https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200315-sitrep-55-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=33daa5cb_6).

1 vulnerability to COVID-19 from transmission of the virus, and also allows for greater risk  
2 mitigation for all people held or working in a prison, jail, or detention center. Release of the most  
3 vulnerable people from custody also reduces the burden on the region's limited health care  
4 infrastructure, as it lessens the likelihood that an overwhelming number of people will become  
5 seriously ill from COVID-19 at the same time.

6 Petitioners-Plaintiffs (hereinafter Plaintiffs) are people who are particularly vulnerable to  
7 serious illness or death if infected by COVID-19. They are being held in civil detention by  
8 Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) at the Tacoma Northwest Detention Center  
9 (NWDC) in Tacoma, Washington as they await the adjudication of their immigration cases.  
10 Plaintiffs are older adults or have medical conditions that lead to high risk of serious COVID-19  
11 infection, including lung disease, heart disease, diabetes, epilepsy, kidney disease, autoimmune  
12 disorders, spinal cord injury, asthma, and hypertension. The NWDC is located in the Seattle,  
13 Washington metropolitan area, the epicenter of the largest COVID-19 outbreak in the United  
14 States, and one of the largest known outbreaks in the world. The danger posed by Plaintiffs'  
15 detention during the current outbreak of COVID-19 is "so grave that it violates contemporary  
16 standards of decency to expose *anyone* unwillingly to such a risk," and violates their  
17 constitutional right to safety in government custody. *Helling v. McKinney*, 509 U.S. 25, 36  
18 (1993). For these reasons, Plaintiffs request a temporary restraining order for their immediate  
19 release from detention.

#### 20 Notice to Defendants

21 Counsel for Plaintiffs called the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of  
22 Washington to advise it of the emergency reasons requiring them to seek a temporary restraining  
23 order. In addition, Plaintiffs' Counsel e-mailed a copy of the Petition for a Writ of Habeas  
24

Corpus and Complaint and Motion for Temporary Restraining Order to Assistant U.S. Attorney Micki Brunner, 206-553-5172, Micki.Brunner@usdoj.gov. Decl. of Matt Adams ¶¶ 2-4.

### FACTUAL BACKGROUND

#### **I. COVID-19 Poses Grave Risk of Harm, Including Serious Illness or Death, to Older Adults People and Those with Certain Medical Conditions.**

COVID-19 is a disease caused by a coronavirus that has reached pandemic status. As of March 15, 2020, 153,517 people worldwide have confirmed diagnoses, including 1,678 people in the United States. 5,735 people have died after contracting COVID-19 worldwide, including 41 in the United States. *See supra* n.1. The transmission of COVID-19 is expected to grow exponentially. Decl. of Dr. Jonathan Golob ¶ 2.

People over the age of fifty and those with certain medical conditions face greater chances of serious illness or death from COVID-19. Certain underlying medical conditions increase the risk of serious COVID-19 disease for people of any age, including lung disease, heart disease, chronic liver or kidney disease (including hepatitis and dialysis patients), diabetes, epilepsy, hypertension, compromised immune systems (such as from cancer, HIV, or autoimmune disease), blood disorders (including sickle cell disease), inherited metabolic disorders, stroke, developmental delay, and pregnancy. Golob Decl. ¶ 3; Greifinger Decl. ¶ 7; Decl. of Dr. Marc Stern ¶ 5.

In many people, COVID-19 causes fever, cough, and shortness of breath. But for people over the age of fifty or with medical conditions that increase the risk of serious COVID-19 infection, shortness of breath can be severe. Golob Decl. ¶ 5. COVID-19 can severely damage lung tissue, which requires an extensive period of rehabilitation, and in some cases, can cause a permanent loss of respiratory capacity. COVID-19 may also target the heart muscle, causing a

1 medical condition called myocarditis, or inflammation of the heart muscle. Myocarditis can  
2 affect the heart muscle and electrical system, reducing the heart's ability to pump. This reduction  
3 can lead to rapid or abnormal heart rhythms in the short term, and long-term heart failure that  
4 limits exercise tolerance and the ability to work. Emerging evidence also suggests that COVID-  
5 19 can trigger an over-response of the immune system, further damaging tissues in a cytokine  
6 release syndrome that can result in widespread damage to other organs, including permanent  
7 injury to the kidneys and neurologic injury. Golob Decl. ¶ 7; Stern Decl. ¶ 6. These  
8 complications can manifest at an alarming pace. Patients can show the first symptoms of  
9 infection in as little as two days after exposure, and their condition can seriously deteriorate in as  
10 little as five days or sooner. Stern Decl. ¶ 4.

11 Even some younger and healthier people who contract COVID-19 may require  
12 supportive care, which includes supplemental oxygen, positive pressure ventilation, and in  
13 extreme cases, extracorporeal mechanical oxygenation. Most people in higher risk categories  
14 who develop serious disease, however, will need advanced support. This level of supportive care  
15 requires highly specialized equipment that is in limited supply, and an entire team of care  
16 providers, including 1:1 or 1:2 nurse to patient ratios, respiratory therapists, and intensive care  
17 physicians. This level of support can quickly exceed local health care resources. Golob Decl.  
18 ¶¶ 5-6; Greifinger Decl. ¶ 6; Stern Decl. ¶ 6.

19 The need for care, including intensive care, and the likelihood of death, is much higher  
20 from COVID-19 infection than from influenza. According to recent estimates, the fatality rate of  
21 people infected with COVID-19 is about ten times higher than a severe seasonal influenza, even  
22 in advanced countries with highly effective health care systems. For people in the highest risk  
23 populations, the fatality rate of COVID-19 infection is about 15 percent. Golob Decl. ¶ 4.



1 Preliminary data from China showed that 20 percent of people in high-risk categories who have  
2 contracted COVID-19 there have died. Greifinger Decl. ¶ 5. Patients in high-risk categories who  
3 do not die from COVID-19 should expect a prolonged recovery, including the need for extensive  
4 rehabilitation for profound reconditioning, loss of digits, neurologic damage, and the loss of  
5 respiratory capacity. Golob Decl. ¶ 4.

6 There is no vaccine against COVID-19 and there is no known medication to prevent or  
7 treat infection from COVID-19. The only known effective measures to reduce the risk for  
8 vulnerable people from injury or death from COVID-19 are to prevent them from being infected  
9 in the first place. Social distancing, or remaining physically separated from known or potentially  
10 infected individuals, and vigilant hygiene, including washing hands with soap and water, are the  
11 only known effective measures for protecting vulnerable people from COVID-19. Golob Decl. ¶  
12 8; Greifinger Decl. ¶¶ 4, 8; Stern Decl. ¶ 3. Projections by the Centers for Disease Control and  
13 Prevention (CDC) indicate that over 200 million people in the United States could be infected  
14 with COVID-19 over the course of the epidemic without effective public health intervention,  
15 with as many as 1.5 million deaths in the most severe projections. Golob Decl. ¶ 10.

## 16 **II. People Detained at the Northwest Detention Center Face an Elevated Risk of** 17 **COVID-19 Transmission.**

18 The NWDC is located in the Seattle, Washington metropolitan area, the epicenter of the  
19 largest COVID-19 outbreak in the United States at this time, and one of the largest known  
20 outbreaks in the world. Golob Decl. ¶ 9; Greifinger Decl. ¶ 9. As of March 15, 2020, there were  
21 769 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 42 deaths from COVID-19 in Washington State.<sup>2</sup> The  
22 COVID-19 outbreak in Washington has resulted in unprecedented health measures to facilitate

23 <sup>2</sup> Washington State Department of Health, 2019 Novel Coronavirus Outbreak (COVID-19) (last updated  
24 Mar. 15, 2020), <https://www.doh.wa.gov/Emergencies/Coronavirus>.

1 and enforce social distancing. Golob Decl. ¶ 12. Immigration courts and the ICE field office in  
2 Seattle have already closed in the past month due to staff exposure to COVID-19. It is highly  
3 likely, and “perhaps inevitable that COVID-19 will reach NWDC.” Greifinger Decl. ¶ 9.

4 People who live in institutional settings, such as immigration detention centers, who are  
5 over the age of 50 or are any age with certain specified medical conditions, “are at grave risk of  
6 severe illness and death” if infected by COVID-19. Golob Decl. ¶ 14. Immigration detention  
7 facilities are “congregate environments,” or places where people live and sleep in close  
8 proximity. Infectious diseases that are communicated by air or touch are more likely to spread in  
9 these environments. This presents an increased danger for the spread of COVID-19 if and when  
10 it is introduced into a facility. Stern Decl. ¶ 7. Enclosed group environments, like cruise ships or  
11 nursing homes, have become the sites for the most severe outbreaks of COVID-19. The highest  
12 known person-to-person transmission rate for COVID-19 took place in a skilled nursing home  
13 facility in Kirkland, Washington and on afflicted cruise ships in Japan and off the coast of  
14 California. Golob Decl. ¶ 11.

15 The conditions of immigration detention facilities pose a heightened public health risk for  
16 the spread of COVID-19 that is even greater than in non-carceral institutions. Immigration  
17 detention facilities have even greater risk of infectious spread because of crowding, the  
18 proportion of vulnerable people detained, and often scant medical care resources. People live in  
19 close quarters and cannot achieve the “social distancing” needed to effectively prevent the spread  
20 of COVID-19. They may be unable to maintain the recommended distance of 6.5 feet from  
21 others, and may share or touch objects used by others. Toilets, sinks, and showers are shared,  
22 without disinfection between each use. Food preparation and service is communal with little  
23 opportunity for surface disinfection. Staff arrive and leave on a shift basis, and there is limited  
24



1 ability to adequately screen staff for new, asymptomatic infection. Greifinger Decl. ¶¶ 10-11;  
2 Stern Decl. ¶ 7. Many immigration detention facilities lack adequate medical infrastructure to  
3 address the spread of infectious disease and treatment of people most vulnerable to illness in  
4 detention. Greifinger Decl. ¶ 12. During the H1N1 influenza epidemic in 2009, jails and prisons  
5 were sites of severe outbreaks. It is reasonable to expect COVID-19 will also readily spread in  
6 detention centers, especially when people cannot engage in proper hygiene and isolate  
7 themselves from infected residents or staff. Golob Decl. ¶ 13.

### 8 **III. People Most Vulnerable to COVID-19 Should Be Released from ICE Detention.**

9 Because risk mitigation is the only known strategy that can protect vulnerable groups  
10 from COVID-19, public health experts with experience in immigration detention and  
11 correctional settings have recommended the release of vulnerable detainees from custody.  
12 Greifinger Decl. ¶ 13; Stern Decl. ¶ 9. Dr. Marc Stern, a correctional health expert, has  
13 concluded that “[f]or detainees who are at high risk of serious illness or death should they  
14 contract the COVID-19 virus, release from detention is a critically important way to  
15 meaningfully mitigate that risk.” Stern Decl. ¶ 9. For that reason, Dr. Stern recommends the  
16 “release of eligible individuals from detention, with priority given to older adults and those with  
17 underlying medical conditions most vulnerable to serious illness or death if infected with  
18 COVID-19.” Stern Decl. ¶ 11. Dr. Robert Greifinger, a correctional health expert, has concluded  
19 that “even with the best-laid plans to address the spread of COVID-19 in detention facilities, the  
20 release of high-risk individuals is a key part of a risk mitigation strategy. In my opinion, the  
21 public health recommendation is to release high-risk people from detention, given the heightened  
22 risks to their health and safety, especially given the lack of a viable vaccine for prevention or  
23 effective treatment at this stage.” Greifinger Decl. ¶ 13. In the event that vulnerable detainees  
24

1 have been exposed to COVID-19, these experts recommend testing where possible and the  
2 release of detainees to a quarantine setting outside of detention in coordination with local health  
3 authorities. Greifinger Decl. ¶¶ 14-15; Stern Decl. ¶ 12.

4 **IV. Plaintiffs Are Vulnerable to Serious Illness or Death If Infected by COVID-19 and**  
5 **Should Be Released from Custody.**

6 All Plaintiffs have underlying medical conditions that increase their risk of serious illness  
7 or death if exposed to COVID-19. Stern Decl. ¶ 13. They are detained at the NWDC as they  
8 await adjudication of their civil immigration cases.

9 **Karlana Dawson** is a 48-year-old citizen of Jamaica. Dawson Decl. ¶ 1. Ms. Dawson has  
10 been detained by ICE at the NWDC since February of 2019. *Id.* ¶ 2. Ms. Dawson has been  
11 diagnosed with cholangitis, a progressive autoimmune liver disease. *Id.* ¶ 4; *see also* Maltese  
12 Decl. Ex. A. She has been informed that she has a life expectancy of 10-12 years. Dawson Decl.  
13 Ex. 4. She must take ursodiol twice a day to suppress enzymes because of her auto-immune  
14 disease. *Id.* She also has diabetes, which requires her to take insulin and metformin. *Id.* ¶ 5. Ms.  
15 Dawson is critically vulnerable to COVID-19 because of her autoimmune disease and diabetes.  
16 *Id.* ¶ 7.

17 **Alfredo Espinoza Esparza** is a 41-year-old citizen of Mexico. On or about January 16,  
18 2020, while detained at the NWDC, he suffered acute chest pain that required hospitalization to  
19 receive treatment for a heart attack. *See* Maltese Decl. Ex. B. He was subsequently returned to  
20 the NWDC. He also suffers from a rectal hemorrhage which requires medication. *Id.* Mr.  
21 Espinoza is critically vulnerable to COVID-19 because of his significant health issues.

22 **Norma Lopez Nunez** is a 65-year-old citizen of Mexico. She is detained by ICE at the  
23 NWDC. Ms. Lopez has hypertension and heart disease, in addition to major depression and other  
24

1 mental health problems. Maltese Decl. Ex. C. Ms. Lopez is critically vulnerable to COVID-19  
2 because of her age and her significant health problems.

3 **Marjoris Ramirez-Ochoa** is a 43-year-old citizen of Cuba. Ramirez-Ochoa Decl. ¶ 1.  
4 She is detained by ICE at the NWDC. Ms. Ramirez has kidney disease, epilepsy, and chronic  
5 high blood pressure. *Id.* ¶¶ 3-6; *see also* Maltese Decl. Ex. D. While detained, she has suffered  
6 five seizures, but has not been referred to medical care outside of the detention center. Ramirez-  
7 Ochoa Decl. ¶ 6. She also suffers from respiratory problems, and has contracted pneumonia in  
8 the past. *Id.* ¶ 9. Finally, she has depression, gastritis, and an ovarian cyst, among other  
9 conditions. *Id.* ¶¶ 7-8. Ms. Ramirez is critically vulnerable to COVID-19 because of her  
10 significant health problems. *Id.* ¶¶ 12-13.

11 **Maria Gonzalez Mendoza** is a 49-year-old citizen of Mexico. Ms. Gonzalez has  
12 diabetes, asthma, and high blood pressure. Gonzalez Decl. ¶¶ 3-5; *see also* Maltese Decl. Ex. E.  
13 Ms. Gonzalez is critically vulnerable to COVID-19 because of her significant health problems.  
14 Gonzalez Decl. ¶¶ 4, 8-11.

15 **Joe Hlupheka Bayana** is a 57-year-old citizen of Zimbabwe. Bayana Decl. ¶ 1. Mr.  
16 Bayana has type II diabetes. *Id.* ¶ 3; *see also* Maltese Decl. Ex. F. He takes insulin three times a  
17 day to treat his condition. Bayana Decl. ¶ 3. He receives medication to treat seizures, as well as  
18 depression. *Id.* ¶ 4. Mr. Bayana is critically vulnerable to COVID-19 because of his age and  
19 significant health conditions. *Id.* ¶¶ 5, 8-10.

20 **Leonidas Plutin Hernandez** is a 59-year-old citizen of Cuba. Plutin Hernandez Decl.  
21 ¶ 1. Mr. Plutin has chronic high blood pressure, for which he receives daily medication. *Id.* ¶¶ 3-  
22 4. Mr. Plutin is critically vulnerable to COVID-19 because of his age and chronic high blood  
23 pressure. *Id.* ¶ 10.

**Kelvin Melgar Alas** is a 40-year-old citizen of El Salvador. Melgar Decl. ¶ 1. He has been detained by ICE since July of 2018. *Id.* ¶ 7. Mr. Melgar has been confined to a wheelchair since 1995, when he was shot in the spinal cord. *Id.* ¶ 4; *see also* Maltese Decl. Ex. G. In addition, he requires a colonoscopy bag and a catheter. Melgar Decl. ¶ 6. While detained at the NWDC he has been transferred for hospitalization on five separate occasions, including multiple times for suspected pneumonia. *Id.* ¶ 7. Mr. Melgar is critically vulnerable to COVID-19 because of his significant health problems. *Id.* ¶ 8.

**Jesus Gonzalez Herrera** is a 46-year-old citizen of Mexico. Gonzalez Herrera Decl. ¶ 1. Mr. Gonzalez has diabetes and high blood pressure, which require him to take three different types of medication daily. *Id.* ¶ 5; *see also* Maltese Decl. Ex. H. Mr. Gonzalez is critically vulnerable to COVID-19 because of his significant health problems. Gonzalez Herrera Decl. ¶ 7.

## LEGAL STANDARD

On a motion for a temporary restraining order, the plaintiff “must establish that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Winter v. Nat. Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008); *Stuhlberg Int’l Sales Co. v. John D. Brush & Co.*, 240 F.3d 832, 839 n.7 (9th Cir. 2001) (noting that preliminary injunction and temporary restraining order standards are “substantially identical”). A temporary restraining order may issue where “serious questions going to the merits [are] raised and the balance of hardships tips sharply in [plaintiff’s] favor.” *All. for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131 (9th Cir. 2011) (citation omitted). To succeed under the “serious question” test, plaintiffs must show that they are likely to suffer irreparable injury and that an injunction is in the public’s interest. *Id.* at 1132.



## ARGUMENT

### I. Plaintiffs Are Likely to Succeed on the Merits.

#### a. Plaintiffs' Continued Detention Violates Their Constitutional Right to Reasonable Safety in Custody.

##### i. The Constitution Is Violated by an Unreasonable Risk of Future Harm from Contagious Disease.

The government has an affirmative duty to provide conditions of reasonable health and safety to the people it holds in its custody. As the Supreme Court has made clear,

[W]hen the State takes a person into its custody and holds him there against his will, the Constitution imposes upon it a corresponding duty to assume some responsibility for his safety and general well-being . . . . The rationale for this principle is simple enough: when the State by the affirmative exercise of its power so restrains an individual's liberty that it renders him unable to care for himself, and at the same time fails to provide for his basic human needs—*e.g.*, food, clothing, shelter, medical care, and reasonable safety—it transgresses the substantive limits on state action set by the Eighth Amendment . . . .

*DeShaney v. Winnebago County Dept. of Soc. Servs.*, 489 U.S. 189, 199-200 (1989).<sup>3</sup> Conditions that pose an unreasonable risk of future harm violate the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment, even if that harm has not yet come to pass.

That the Eighth Amendment protects against future harm to inmates is not a novel proposition. The Amendment, as we have said, requires that inmates be furnished with the basic human needs, one of which is "reasonable safety." . . . . It would be odd to deny an injunction to inmates who plainly proved an unsafe, life-threatening condition in their prison on the ground that nothing yet had happened to them.

*Helling*, 509 U.S. at 33 (quoting *DeShaney*, 489 U.S. at 200). The Court in *Helling* specifically recognized that the risk of contracting a communicable disease could constitute such an "unsafe, life-threatening condition":

In *Hutto v. Finney*, 437 U.S. 678, 682 (1978), we noted that inmates in punitive isolation were crowded into cells and that some of them had infectious maladies such as hepatitis

---

<sup>3</sup> Many of the cases discussed in this Motion involve the protections of the Eighth Amendment, which applies to convicted prisoners. As explained below, *see infra* Sec. II.a.ii, the Plaintiffs here are civil detainees and are entitled to greater protections than are convicted persons or pretrial criminal detainees.



1 and venereal disease. This was one of the prison conditions for which the Eighth  
 2 Amendment required a remedy, even though it was not alleged that the likely harm would  
 3 occur immediately and even though the possible infection might not affect all of those  
 4 exposed . . . Nor can we hold that prison officials may be deliberately indifferent to the  
 5 exposure of inmates to a serious, communicable disease on the ground that the  
 6 complaining inmate shows no serious current symptoms.

7 *Id.* at 33; *see also id.* at 34 (citing with approval *Gates v. Collier*, 501 F.2d 1291 (5th Cir. 1974),  
 8 which held that prisoners were entitled to relief under the Eighth Amendment when they showed,  
 9 *inter alia*, “the mingling of inmates with serious contagious diseases with other prison inmates”).

10 In this case, Plaintiffs are at serious risk of severe illness or death from COVID-19. *See*  
 11 Golob Decl. ¶ 14 (detained persons over age 50 or with pre-existing medical conditions like  
 12 Plaintiffs’ “are at grave risk of severe illness and death from COVID-19”). Thus, as the Court  
 13 recognized in *Helling* and *Hutto*, the Constitution “require[s] a remedy” that ensures that  
 14 protection of Plaintiffs’ safety. *Helling*, 509 U.S. at 33.

15 **ii. Plaintiffs, As Civil Detainees, Are Entitled to Conditions Superior to**  
 16 **Those of Criminal Detainees, and Need Not Show Deliberate**  
 17 **Indifference to Establish a Constitutional Violation.**

18 Immigrant detainees, even those with prior criminal convictions, are *civil detainees* held  
 19 pursuant to civil immigration laws. *Zachrydas v. Davis*, 533 U.S. 678, 690 (2001). Their  
 20 constitutional protections while in custody are thus derived from the Fifth Amendment, which  
 21 provides protection even greater than the Eighth Amendment. The Eighth Amendment, which  
 22 applies to persons convicted of criminal offenses, allows punishment as long as it is not cruel and  
 23 unusual, but the Fifth Amendment’s due process protections do not allow punishment at all. *Bell*  
 24 *v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 535 n.16 (1979) (“Due process requires that a pretrial detainee not be  
 punished.”).

Following the Supreme Court’s holding that civil detainees are entitled to “more  
 considerate treatment” than their criminal counterparts, *Youngberg v. Romeo*, 457 U.S. 307, 321-

22 (1982), the Ninth Circuit held that civil detainees, like Plaintiffs here, are entitled to conditions of confinement that are superior to those of convicted prisoners and to those of criminal pretrial detainees. *Jones v. Blanas*, 393 F.3d 918, 933-34 (9th Cir. 2004), *cert. denied*, 546 U.S. 820 (2005); *see also King v. Cty. of Los Angeles*, 885 F.3d 548, 557 (9th Cir. 2018) (finding presumption of punitive, and thus unconstitutional, treatment where conditions of confinement for civil detainees are similar to those faced by pre-trial criminal detainees). And while convicted persons must show “deliberate indifference” on the part of prison officials to establish a violation of the Eighth Amendment, *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 828 (1994), there is no such requirement for civil detainees challenging their conditions of confinement. *Jones*, 393 F.3d at 934. A condition of confinement for a civil immigration detainee violates the Constitution “if it imposes some harm to the detainee that significantly exceeds or is independent of the inherent discomforts of confinement and is not reasonably related to a legitimate governmental objective or is excessive in relation to the legitimate governmental objective.” *Unknown Parties v. Johnson*, No. CV-15-00250-TUC-DCB, 2016 WL 8188563, at \*5 (D. Ariz. Nov. 18, 2016), *aff’d sub nom. Doe v. Kelly*, 878 F.3d 710 (9th Cir. 2017) (citing *Kingsley v. Hendrickson*, 135 S. Ct. 2466, 2473-74 (2015)).

**iii. The Threat of COVID-19 Imposes a Harm that Significantly Exceeds the Inherent Discomforts of Confinement and Is Excessive in Relation to the Government’s Interest.**

The risk of serious illness or death from COVID-19 significantly exceeds “the inherent discomforts of confinement.” *Unknown Parties*, 2016 WL 8188563, at \*5. In normal times, crowding and close quarters, the sharing of toilets, sinks, and showers, and communal food preparation and service may be considered uncomfortable. But in light of COVID-19, these conditions present a deadly threat to Plaintiffs’ lives. Plaintiffs are older adults and people with

1 medical conditions who are at “grave risk of severe illness or death” if they contract COVID-19.  
2 Golob Decl. ¶ 14. Social distancing and hygiene measures are Plaintiffs’ only defense against  
3 COVID-19. Golob Decl. ¶ 12; Greifinger Decl. ¶¶ 10-11; Stern Decl. ¶ 8. Like cruise ships and  
4 nursing homes, which have been the sites for the most severe outbreaks of COVID-19,  
5 immigration detention centers are “congregate environments” where people live, sleep, and eat in  
6 close quarters. These conditions pose even greater risk of infectious spread, and as a result,  
7 Plaintiffs face unreasonable harm from continued detention.

8 By the same token, the threat of serious illness and death from COVID-19 “is not  
9 reasonably related to” and vastly outweighs any government interest in Plaintiffs’ confinement.  
10 *Unknown Parties*, 2016 WL 8188563, at \*5. As the Supreme Court has emphasized, “[t]he  
11 proceedings at issue here are civil, not criminal, and we assume that they are nonpunitive in  
12 purposes and effect.” *Zadvydas*, 533 U.S. at 690. Thus, “[t]here is no sufficiently strong special  
13 justification . . . for indefinite civil detention.” *Id.* If the government’s interest in effectuating  
14 removal and protecting the community cannot justify indefinite detention, it also cannot justify  
15 the similarly “potentially permanent” medical harm and death that Plaintiffs could face. *See id.* at  
16 690-91; *cf. D’Alessandro v. Mukasey*, 628 F. Supp. 2d 368, 399 (W.D.N.Y. 2009) (considering  
17 immigrant’s age and “constellation of serious, debilitating, and progressive health problems” to  
18 weigh against government’s concern with flight risk and interest in continued detention).

19 **b. ICE Has the Authority to Release Detained People in Its Custody.**

20 ICE both has the authority to exercise discretion to release individuals from custody and  
21 routinely exercises this discretion to release particularly vulnerable detainees like Plaintiffs.  
22 Decl. of Andrew Lorenzen-Strait ¶¶ 3-8; 8 U.S.C. §§ 1182(d)(5); 1226(a), 1231(a)(3); 8 C.F.R.  
23 §§ 212.5(b)(1), 236.1(c)(8). As former Deputy Assistant Director for Custody Programs in ICE  
24

1 Enforcement and Removal Operations Lorenzen-Strait explains, “ICE has exercised and still  
2 exercises discretion for purposes of releasing individuals with serious medical conditions from  
3 detention,” Lorenzen-Strait Decl. ¶ 3, and “ICE exercises humanitarian parole authority *all the*  
4 *time* for serious medical reasons.” *Id.* ¶ 4 (emphasis added). Indeed, regulations governing ICE’s  
5 release authority explicitly state that serious medical conditions are a reason to parole an  
6 individual, as “continued detention would not be appropriate.” 8 C.F.R. § 212.5(b)(1). This  
7 exercise of discretion comes from a long line of authority and agency directives explicitly  
8 instructing officers to exercise favorable discretion in cases involving severe medical concerns  
9 and other humanitarian equities militating against detention. Lorenzen-Strait Decl. ¶¶ 4 n.1, 12  
10 (citing memoranda from former DHS Secretary DHS Jeh Johnson, former ICE Director John  
11 Torres, and former ICE Director John Morton).

12 Importantly, ICE’s discretion applies regardless of the statutory basis for the noncitizen’s  
13 detention. *Id.* ¶ 10 (“[I]ndividuals held under mandatory detention, pursuant to [8 U.S.C. §  
14 1226(c)], were also eligible for release”). Thus, the agency’s policy and practice has been to limit  
15 the detention of any individuals regardless of their status if they had particular vulnerabilities,  
16 such as those who are suffering from serious physical or mental illness, have disabilities, are  
17 pregnant, or whose detention was otherwise not in the public interest. *Id.* ¶ 4 (citing, *inter alia*,  
18 ICE’s risk classification assessment tools). In particular, ICE has taken into consideration factors  
19 such as whether the detainees faced a heightened risk of medical harm in detention, *id.* ¶¶ 5-7,  
20 and would release individuals where appropriate medical care was not available in custody, *id.* ¶  
21 9.

22 Plaintiffs, who are all at a high risk from suffering complications and/or death from  
23 COVID-19, are detainees with special vulnerabilities for whom detention is plainly dangerous  
24



1 and unjustified. *Id.* ¶ 8; *see supra* Factual Background Sec. II-IV. Considering ICE’s well-  
2 established authority and practice of exercising discretion in these circumstances, along with the  
3 substantial medical and health care costs that ICE would otherwise bear from an outbreak,  
4 Plaintiffs’ immediate release would serve the interests of all detainees and the agency.

5 **c. The Court Has Authority to Order Plaintiffs’ Release as the Sole Effective**  
6 **Remedy for the Constitutional Violation.**

7 “Federal courts possess whatever powers are necessary to remedy constitutional  
8 violations because they are charged with protecting these rights.” *Stone v. City & Cnty. of San*  
9 *Francisco*, 968 F.2d 850, 861 (9th Cir. 1992). As a result, “[w]hen necessary to ensure  
10 compliance with a constitutional mandate, courts may enter orders placing limits on a prison’s  
11 population.” *Brown v. Plata*, 563 U.S. 493, 511 (2011).

12 This principle is well-established. For example, in cases involving prisons and jails,  
13 federal courts have repeatedly ordered the release of detained persons when necessary to remedy  
14 constitutional violations caused by overcrowding. *See, e.g., Duran v. Elrod*, 713 F.2d 292, 297-  
15 98 (7th Cir. 1983), *cert. denied*, 465 U.S. 1108 (1984) (concluding that court did not exceed its  
16 authority in directing release of low-bond pretrial detainees as necessary to reach a population  
17 cap); *Mobile Cty. Jail Inmates v. Purvis*, 581 F. Supp. 222, 224-25 (S.D. Ala. 1984) (concluding  
18 that district court properly exercised remedial powers to order a prison’s population reduced to  
19 alleviate unconstitutional conditions, and noting other cases); *Inmates of the Allegheny Cty. Jail*  
20 *v. Wecht*, 565 F. Supp. 1278, 1297 (W.D. Pa. 1983) (order to reduce overcrowding “is within our  
21 power to correct the constitutional violations”); *Brenneman v. Madigan*, 343 F. Supp. 128, 139  
22 (N.D. Cal. 1972) (“If the state cannot obtain the resources to detain persons . . . in accordance  
23 with minimum constitutional standards, then the state simply will not be permitted to detain such  
24



persons.”); *Herrera v. Pierce Cty.*, No. C-95-5025 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 31, 1995) (stipulated order).<sup>4</sup>

In this case, the release of Plaintiffs from detention is the only effective remedy for the constitutional violation they face. Preventive measures that may be effective in the community, such as maintaining a distance of six feet from other persons and frequent disinfection, are simply not possible in the detention setting. *See supra* Factual Background Sec. II-III; Greifinger Decl. ¶ 11; Stern Decl. ¶ 7. “The only viable public health strategy available is risk mitigation. Even with the best-laid plans to address the spread of COVID-19 in detention facilities, the release of high-risk individuals is a key part of a risk mitigation strategy.” Greifinger Decl. ¶ 13.

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs are likely to succeed on the merits of their claim that their continued detention violates their Fifth Amendment due process right to safety in government custody.

## **II. The Remaining Factors Weigh Heavily in Favor of Granting a Temporary Restraining Order.**

### **a. Plaintiffs Are Likely to Suffer Irreparable Harm Absent the Temporary Restraining Order.**

The Ninth Circuit has made clear that “the deprivation of constitutional rights ‘unquestionably constitutes irreparable injury.’” *Melendres v. Arpaio*, 695 F.3d 990, 1002 (9th Cir. 2012) (internal quotation marks omitted). Moreover, as at least one judge in this district has recognized, the dangerous and unsafe conditions of detention that Plaintiffs face also constitute

---

<sup>4</sup> In 1996, Congress enacted the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA) which, *inter alia*, imposed a heightened standard for “prisoner release orders.” 18 U.S.C. § 3626(a)(3). Applying those heightened standards, the Supreme Court affirmed an order directing California to reduce crowding in its prisons where overcrowding was the “primary cause” of “severe and unlawful mistreatment of prisoners through grossly inadequate provision of medical and mental health care.” *Brown v. Plata*, 563 U.S. 493, 502 (2011). The PLRA does not apply to cases brought by detained immigrants challenging the conditions of their confinement. *Agyeman v. I.N.S.*, 296 F.3d 871, 886 (9th Cir. 2002).

1 irreparable harm supporting injunctive relief. *Padilla v. U.S. Immigration & Customs*  
2 *Enforcement*, 387 F. Supp. 3d 1219, 1231 (W.D. Wash. 2019) (recognizing that “substandard  
3 physical conditions, [and] low standards of medical care” in immigration detention constitute  
4 irreparable harm justifying injunctive relief). The Ninth Circuit also has recognized that  
5 irreparable harm exists where government actions threaten to worsen an individual’s health. *See*  
6 *M.R. v. Dreyfus*, 663 F.3d 1100, 1111 (9th Cir. 2011), *as amended by* 697 F.3d 706 (9th Cir  
7 2012); *see also, e.g., Indep. Living Cent. of S. California, Inc. v. Shewry*, 543 F.3d 1047, 1050  
8 (9th Cir. 2008) (recognizing that Medi-Cal beneficiaries would suffer irreparable harm where  
9 new policy would limit beneficiaries’ access to “much-needed pharmaceuticals”).

10 Each of these reasons support immediate relief here. Plaintiffs are older adults or people  
11 with underlying medical conditions that increase their likelihood of severe illness or death if they  
12 contract COVID-19. Stern Decl. ¶ 13. As discussed above, the fatality rate for people infected  
13 with COVID-19 is about ten times higher than a severe seasonal influenza, even in advanced  
14 countries with highly effective health care systems. Golob Decl. ¶ 4. The fatality rate is estimated  
15 to be about 15 percent for people in the highest risk populations. *Id.* Patients in high-risk  
16 categories who do not die from COVID-19 should expect a prolonged recovery, including the  
17 need for extensive rehabilitation for profound reconditioning, loss of digits, neurologic damage,  
18 and the loss of respiratory capacity. *Id.* For these reasons, public health experts have concluded  
19 that people with these characteristics in institutional settings such as immigration detention  
20 centers “are at grave risk of severe illness and death.” *Id.* ¶ 14.

**b. The Public Interest and Balance of Equities Weigh Heavily in Plaintiffs' Favor.**

Both the balance of equities and the public interest heavily favor the Plaintiffs. “[I]t is always in the public interest to prevent the violation of a party’s constitutional rights.” *Melendres*, 695 F.3d at 1002 (quotation omitted).

Furthermore, Plaintiffs will suffer irreparable harm without immediate relief, including unreasonable risk of long-lasting medical harm or death if infected by COVID-19. *See supra* Sec. II.a. Plaintiffs are civil detainees who are at grave risk of serious illness or death if exposed to COVID-19. Golob Decl. ¶ 14; Greifinger Decl. ¶¶ 7-10; Stern Decl. ¶¶ 3-6, 13. Whatever interest that the government asserts in their continued detention cannot be outweighed by such irreparable harm. “Faced with . . . preventable human suffering, [the Ninth Circuit] ha[s] little difficulty concluding that the balance of hardships tips decidedly in plaintiffs’ favor.” *Hernandez v. Sessions*, 872 F.3d 976, 996 (9th Cir. 2017) (quoting *Lopez v. Heckler*, 713 F.2d 1432, 1437 (9th Cir. 1983)).

Moreover, it is in both the *Defendants’* and the broader public interest to release detainees with particular medical vulnerabilities. The release of people most vulnerable to COVID-19 reduces the overall health risk for detainees and facility staff alike at the NWDC. Stern Decl. ¶ 9. ICE has an interest in preventing any potential spread of COVID-19 in its detention facility, particularly because detainees face great difficulty engaging in proper hygiene and social distancing in a detention environment. *Id.* ¶¶ 7-9. Immigration detention facilities face greater risk of infectious spread because of crowding, the high percentage of detained people vulnerable to serious illness in the event of COVID-19 transmission, and limited availability of medical care. Golob Decl. ¶ 13; Greifinger Decl. ¶¶ 10-12. Public health officials have testified that even with the best-laid plans, the release of vulnerable individuals is key to the risk

1 mitigation strategy of any detention facility because it reduces the total number of detainees,  
2 allows for greater social distancing, and prevents overloading the work of detention staff. Stern  
3 Decl. ¶¶ 9-11; Greifinger Decl. ¶ 13. Plaintiffs' release not only imposes minimal harm to the  
4 government, but also *further*s ICE's interests in maintaining a healthy and orderly environment  
5 at the NWDC. Stern Decl. ¶ 9; Greifinger Decl. ¶ 13.

6 Lastly, releasing Plaintiffs is clearly in the broader public's interest. Here, "the impact of  
7 [a temporary restraining order] reaches beyond the parties, carrying with it a potential for public  
8 consequences." *Hernandez*, 872 F.3d at 996 (quoting *Stormans, Inc. v. Selecky*, 586 F.3d 1109,  
9 1139 (9th Cir. 2009)). An outbreak of COVID-19 could put significant pressure on or exceed the  
10 capacity of local health infrastructure. Stern Decl. ¶ 6. The COVID-19 outbreak in Seattle has  
11 already resulted in the need for unprecedented public health measures and caused a strain on the  
12 local health care system. Golob Decl. ¶ 12; Greifinger Decl. ¶ 9. The release of people most  
13 vulnerable to serious illness from COVID-19 reduces the health and economic burden on the  
14 local community and health infrastructure at large. Greifinger Decl. ¶¶ 8, 13; Stern Decl. ¶¶ 9-11;  
15 Golob Decl. ¶ 14; *see also Hernandez*, 872 F.3d at 996-97 ("[T]he general public's interest in  
16 efficient allocation of the government's fiscal resources favors granting [relief]").

### 17 **III. The Court Should Not Require Plaintiffs to Provide Security Prior to Issuing a** 18 **Temporary Restraining Order.**

19 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(c) provides that "The court may issue a preliminary  
20 injunction or a temporary restraining order only if the movant gives security in an amount that  
21 the court considers proper to pay the costs and damages sustained by any party found to have  
22 been wrongfully enjoined or restrained." However, "Rule 65(c) invests the district court with  
23 discretion as to the amount of security required, *if any*." *Jorgensen v. Cassidy*, 320 F.3d 906,  
24 919 (9th Cir. 2003) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). District courts routinely



exercise this discretion to require no security in cases brought by indigent and/or incarcerated people. *See, e.g., Toussaint v. Rushen*, 553 F. Supp. 1365, 1383 (N.D. Cal. 1983) (state prisoners); *Orantes-Hernandez v. Smith*, 541 F. Supp. 351, 385 n. 42 (C.D. Cal. 1982) (detained immigrants). This Court should do the same here.

### CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for a temporary restraining order should be granted.

Respectfully submitted on this 16th of March, 2020.

s/ David C. Fathi  
David C. Fathi, WSBA No. 24893\*\*  
dfathi@aclu.org

s/ Matt Adams  
Matt Adams, WSBA No. 28287  
matt@nwirp.org

s/ Eunice H. Cho  
Eunice H. Cho, WSBA No. 53711\*\*  
echo@aclu.org

s/ Aaron Korthuis  
Aaron Korthuis WSBA No. 53974  
aaron@nwirp.org

American Civil Liberties Union Foundation,  
National Prison Project  
915 15th Street N.W., 7th Floor  
Washington, DC 20005  
Tel: (202) 548-6616

Northwest Immigrant Rights Project  
615 Second Ave., Suite 400  
Seattle, WA 98104  
Tel: (206) 957-8611

Omar C. Jadwat\*  
ojadwat@aclu.org  
Michael Tan\*  
mtan@aclu.org  
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation,  
Immigrants' Rights Project  
125 Broad Street, 18th Floor  
New York, NY 10004  
Tel: (212) 549-2600

s/ Tim Henry Warden-Hertz  
Tim Henry Warden-Hertz, WSBA No. 53042  
tim@nwirp.org

Northwest Immigrant Rights Project  
1119 Pacific Ave., Suite 1400  
Tacoma, WA 98402  
Tel: (206) 957-8652

My Khanh Ngo\*  
mngo@aclu.org  
American Civil Liberties Union Foundation,  
Immigrants' Rights Project  
39 Drumm Street  
San Francisco, CA 94111  
Tel: (415) 343-0774



1 s/ Enoka Herat

Enoka Herat, WSBA No. 43347

2 eherat@aclu-wa.org

3 s/ John Midgley

John Midgley, WSBA No. 6511

4 jmidgley@aclu-wa.org

5 American Civil Liberties Union Foundation  
of Washington

6 P.O. Box 2728

7 \*Pro hac vice application forthcoming

\*\*Not admitted in DC; practice limited to federal courts

8 *Attorneys for Plaintiffs*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on March 16, 2020, I electronically filed the foregoing document and accompanying proposed order with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system. I further certify that I have mailed Respondents-Defendants a copy of this document and the accompanying proposed order via certified, first class mail. In addition, I have emailed copies of these documents to the following email addresses at the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Washington:

Micki.Brunner@usdoj.gov  
Kristin.B.Johnson@usdoj.gov

Dated: March 16, 2020

s/ Matt Adams  
Matt Adams  
Email: matt@nwirp.org  
Northwest Immigrant Rights Project  
615 Second Ave., Ste 400  
Seattle, WA 98104  
(206) 957-8611